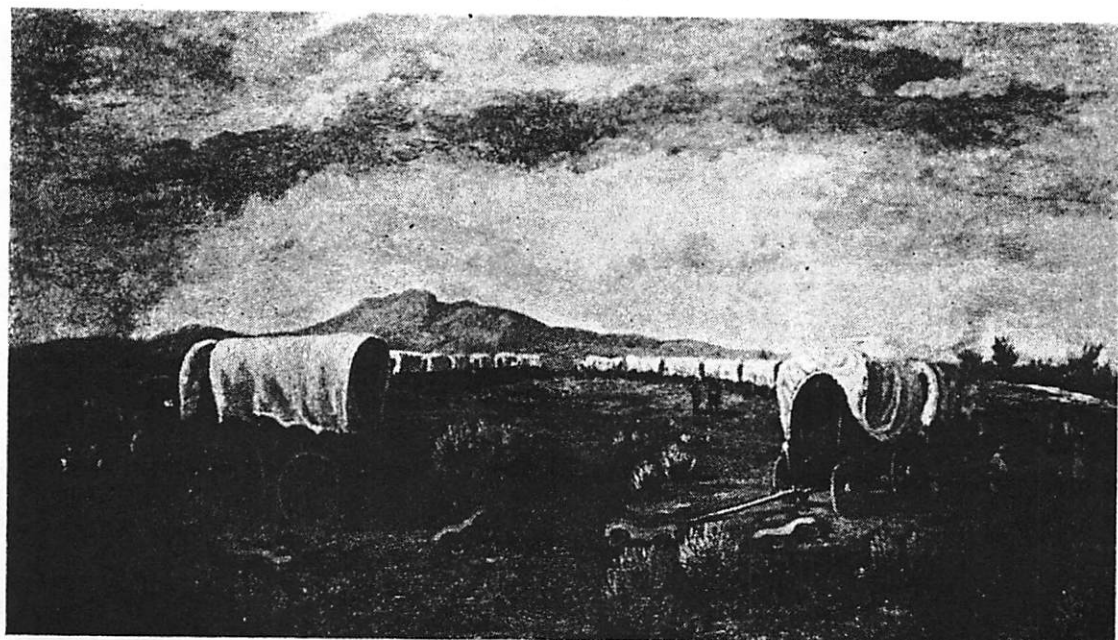


Explorations and colonizations. Next day, July twenty-fifth, was Sunday. So religious services were held out in the open, at which Orson Pratt preached the main discourse. The pioneer leader, who was sick, laid down the law to be followed in the possession of land, water, and timber. These were to be owned, not by particular individuals for their own profit, but by the community, which was to distribute them with a view to the benefit of the group, both those who were in the valley and those who were on the way.

On Monday exploration began. Men ascended the hill to the north, which they named Ensign, and on Tuesday, took a bath in the salt waters of the lake, near Black Rock. On the whole, the men felt satisfied with the new home, especially after some Ute Indians visited them in camp, with amicable, if curious, intentions.



From a painting by Samuel H. Jepperson.

FIGURE 60—Mormon immigrant train.

On July 29, a detachment of the Mormon Battalion, under Captain James Brown, arrived in the valley. Numbering more than a hundred, they had come from Pueblo, Colorado, where they awaited orders to march to California when their term of enlistment expired. The main body of the Battalion, recruited from the Mormon camps in the east, was now in the coast country. In August, Brigham Young, with a hundred men, left for the Missouri River, and later in the same month another company, numbering close to two thousand, reached the valley. October saw the arrival of some more Battalion men from the west, with a stock of much-needed provisions.

That first winter was spent in the Old Fort, a series of cabins on what is now known as Pioneer Square, in the west part of Salt Lake City. It was an open winter.

Meantime explorations went on. Parley P. Pratt and others made a trip into what is now Utah County; Perrigrine Sessions settled in what is now Bountiful; Thomas Grover founded a home in the present Centerville; Hector C. Haight moved into what is known as Kaysville; and Captain Brown,